

INTERNATIONAL

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Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1972

Established 1887

Astronauts Find Youngest Rocks, Now Seek Oldest

TE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 12 (AP)—Apollo 17's astronauts, led up some of the youngest rocks on the moon during their excursion yesterday, set out in their moon buggy today to search some of the oldest lunar material.

Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt were after a six-hour rest, following their first moonwalk by a edition of Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." The wake-up delayed for an hour to let the astronauts recover from the 23-hour, 18-minute work day they put in after landing on the moon yesterday.

Their first task on their second outing was to build a makeshift fender for their lunar vehicle so they won't be showered with the black dust of the Taurus-Littrow Valley.

The right rear fender fell off last night and the uncovered wheel showered the astronauts with dust, prompting Capt. Cernan to remark: "I hate this black stuff. It's really irritating. It'll take us half-a-dozen Sundays to dust off."

Best Potential

Their driving target today is a 6,000-foot-high mountain which they call the South Massif, 4.4 miles from the landing craft, which Mr. Schmitt, a geologist called before the flight "our best potential for sampling very old material on the moon—perhaps dating back 4.6 billion years to this very origin."

If Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt collect the old material, they will have fulfilled their goal on this last Apollo mission—to fill in missing chapters in lunar history, basically the very early and the very late. Rocks returned by five earlier Apollo moon landers have ranged in age between 3 billion and 4.2 million years.

While Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt slept today, the almost-forgotten man of Apollo 17, Cmdr. Ronald E. Evans, received a detailed report on their first excursion while he orbited above the moon in command ship America.

After two more days of lunar exploration, Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt will blast off from the moon Thursday and rejoin Cmdr. Evans in America for 48 hours of lunar orbit science before heading for home Saturday. Splashdown in the Pacific is scheduled next Tuesday.

When Capt. Cernan first planted his foot on the moon, yesterday, 12 minutes behind schedule, he said solemnly, "I'd like to dedicate the first step of Apollo 17 to all those who made it possible."

Laughing, Singing

Then, like children, Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt frolicked, laughing and singing and gliding with tip-toe freedom in the light lunar gravity.

"I'm out here. Oh, my golly. Unbelievable! Unbelievable!" shouted Capt. Cernan.

"We've got a different breed of rock up here," said Mr. Schmitt. "This is a geologist's paradise if I ever saw one."

They unloaded the little lunar rover and turned on a television camera, giving mission control the first view on earth of Taurus-Littrow.

Boulders larger than small delivery trucks, coated with glass and pitted from the impact of meteorites, choked the valley floor like icebergs floating on a gray, dead sea. They saw glass sparkling in craters and looked along the mountains, which appeared soft, as though covered with fur.

The floor was rolling and pockmarked with craters of all sizes, including a shallow one in which rested one leg of the sturdy Challenger.

Capt. Cernan then unwrapped an American flag which once was displayed in the mission control center, and the explorers planted it primarily a political official here said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



ON THE MOON—Astronaut Harrison Schmitt is lifted completely off the lunar surface as he applies downward force on a jack handle to remove core samples from the ground. Eugene Cernan, at right, holds the core. This action took place during the first excursion.

By Criticism in Egypt Parliament

Sidky Tenure Is Seen Threatened

CAIRO, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—The Egyptian parliament today approved a major government policy statement—but only after two days of debate which saw unprecedented criticism of Premier Anis Sidky's government and prompted expectations that his tenure in office might end soon.

Mr. Sidky, replying to members' attacks, said that his government welcomed the criticism and promised that, as requested by members, Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat would appear before them to give details of the government's foreign policy.

Although the legislature approved Mr. Sidky's policy statement, which he had presented Nov. 27, political commentators said that the premier's future was still uncertain and that a cabinet shuffle by President Anwar Sadat could not be ruled out.

The premier appeared to dodge the point raised by members that they did not accept government assurances that a plan for war with Israel had been completed.

Mr. Sidky said it was not in the country's interest to discuss such an issue in open session, although the government was fully prepared to submit a report to the national security committee of parliament, the People's Assembly.

He said that a special "war budget"—different from the normal budget presented to members last month—had been prepared by the government.

Mr. Sidky said that he had personally followed the government's preparation for war and that \$215 million had been spent on the preparations during the last four years.

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Delegates Meeting in London

Unions Threaten Global Strike
Of Dunlop-Pirelli Tire Plants

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Union delegates from 15 countries, including two Communist nations, threatened today to tie up the giant Dunlop-Pirelli rubber company in the world's first global strike.

Delegates came from Canada, Austria, Belgium, France, West

Germany, Britain, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Romania and Yugoslavia were the Communist nations represented at the union talks.

The announcement came during a meeting of union leaders to discuss joint action on a world scale against two other multinational companies, the French Michelin tire company and the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co.

The delegates have been meeting in London since Sunday under the auspices of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions. The federation has been active for several years in promoting international action by unions to meet the threat they see from the growing number of multinational corporations.

The delegates said in a statement that industrial action against Dunlop-Pirelli, including a strike or a ban on overtime and plant-by-plant demonstrations by employees, will be ordered if the company refuses to discuss measures to safeguard the interests of its workers.

The firm, which has been in some economic difficulty, has so far refused to meet delegates representing its personnel on a world scale.

There have been international strikes in the past where workers in one country have taken industrial action in support of employees of the same firm in another, but today's announcement was the first threat of a global tie-up.

The announcement said the delegates also were seeking a meeting with company executives to discuss a number of other problems facing workers of the British-Italian company.

"A refusal to enter into such discussions," the statement said, "would be met with simultaneous forms of industrial action by Dunlop-Pirelli workers throughout the world."

"Such action could take the form of strike action where necessary or a limit on working hours to 40 hours with a complete ban on overtime accompanied by demonstrations at plant level."

Dunlop-Pirelli was the first order of business of the delegates on Sunday and yesterday. Today they were scheduled to turn their attention to Michelin with to-morrow and Thursday devoted to Royal Dutch Shell. There was no announcement of any action on Michelin, however.

According to well-informed sources, sect members who entered Zambia to the north of Chitipa have been moved to Sinda Misale.

Home Affairs Minister Lewis Changfu last week denied allegations by an opposition member of Parliament that nine persons were dying in the camp every day.

"The average death rate a day has been four to six. This has mainly affected the children," he stated. The minister disclosed that Zambia and Malawi had reached agreement on the repatriation of the refugees.

But Mr. Kafumakache today was quoted by the Times of Zambia as saying that the occupants of the camp had declared that they would rather die in Zambia than return to Malawi.

Rome a Battleground on Day
Of Protests by Left in Italy

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Dec. 12—Leftist demonstrators armed with rocks, staves and gasoline bombs fought with police tonight in Rome streets filled with stalled traffic.

The fighting erupted after day-long rallies and marches marked the third anniversary of postwar Italy's worst terrorist attack—a Milan bank bombing which killed 16 persons.

The demonstrators were protesting the continuing detention of leftist Pietro Valpreda for the offense. Two alleged fascists also have been arrested in connection with the bombing.

Other demonstrations occurred in Milan, Naples, Genoa, Florence and Bologna.

The worst trouble occurred in Rome, where the hit-and-run fighting turned all of the city center into a battlefield, lighted here and there by the flames of burning cars and covered by clouds of tear gas.

In the narrow side streets of central Rome's medieval and Renaissance quarters the demonstrators—many of whom came prepared for battle with heavy staves and motorcycle helmets—

fought the police in brief guerrilla actions before fading into the shadows to regroup elsewhere.

The streets echoed to the crack of rifles launching tear-gas canisters, the thud of paving stones twice the size of a man's fist against the plastic shields of the police, and the shattering of glass bottles filled with gasoline.

Barricades Dismantled

Police attempted to throw up barricades fashioned of parked automobiles and traffic signs in several parts of Rome, but gave way to police charges.

The fighting started when demonstrators attempted to surge through police barricades near the Senate building.

Demonstrators and police then fought back and forth across the center of Rome as fire trucks, ambulances and police cars—all with their sirens wailing—tried to get through stalled traffic.

The police dashed down side streets in search of demonstrators stopping here and there to club a trapped youth and drag him away.

The fighting started when demonstrators attempted to surge through police barricades near the Senate building.

In Naples, an explosion during a young Communist demonstration injured at least two persons.

The explosion in Naples occurred as 500 leftist gathered for a speech by a Communist former senator. Police were investigating the cause of the blast.

Earlier, 10,000 youths marched in the city, demanding Mr. Valpreda's release. Demonstrators also protested a controversial government bill that would give police the right to jail persons caught in "suspicious circumstances."

Eight thousand policemen patrolled the streets of Milan and there were scattered clashes with demonstrators.

In Palermo, Sicily, two bombs exploded seconds apart last night, shattering the windows of two police stations and other buildings. No one was reported injured.

The bombs were left in the street in front of the police stations. Police blamed political extremists.

Foreign Ministry sources here said today that authorization of the study, which was to have been financed by the U.S. State Department and Information Service, could have been interpreted as an anti-Soviet act.

This year's immigration from the Soviet Union is expected to total more than 40,000.



United Press International
MOONPARTY—Mrs. Barbara Cernan, wife of Apollo-17 astronaut, hugging daughter, Tracy, as they and guests celebrated successful lunar landing with Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald E. Evans, and astronaut Alan Bean. Both Scott and Bean have previously explored the moon's surface.

Different Breed of Rocks Discovered on Moon

By Stuart Auerbach

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Apollo-17 astronaut Harrison (Jack) Schmitt, the first professional geologist to explore the moon, said last night he found a "different breed of rocks up here."

"This is a geologist's paradise if I ever saw one," said Mr. Schmitt as he and Capt. Eugene A. Cernan started America's last planned lunar exploration for at least a decade.

Later, Mr. Schmitt described a rock with layering caused by different concentrations of bubbly holes left by gases trapped during cooling. This kind of rock resembles pumice, which has never been seen on the moon before.

Rock like this, said Dr. Gordon Swann of the U.S. Geological Survey, "is very common in terrestrial lava flows. We haven't seen any big lava rocks close up on the moon."

Volcanic Belches

This would fit in with the theory that the plains area where Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan landed is a young ash flow laid down by the last volcanic belches of the moon.

Neither of the astronauts had much time for geology last night on the first of three seven-hour moon walks they will make before leaving the lunar surface Thursday.

They spent most of their time unloading their lunar rover and setting up an experiments station on a "football field" west of the landing point.

During this time, Capt. Cernan completed the most critical experiment flown to the moon—the drilling of two eight-foot holes for probes that take the internal temperature of the moon.

This \$12-million experiment worked just once on Apollo-15 and showed the moon's internal temperature to be twice as high as had been predicted.

The other two times it headed for the moon the heat flow experiment was caught in accidents—when the side of the Apollo-13 spacecraft blew out on its way to the moon, and on Apollo-16, when John W. Young tripped over a cable, pulling it loose and ruining the experiment.

This time, Capt. Cernan, drilling the hole, kept warning Mr. Schmitt to "watch the cables . . . keep your eye on the 'ahes."

Setting up the experiments station kept the Apollo-17 astronauts from fully describing their landing site in a box canyon surrounded by 7,000-foot-high, steep-walled mountains.

Likely Wrinkled Skin

Capt. Cernan described a group of domed hills to the north, called the Sculptured Hills, as being "like the wrinkled skin of a very, very old man . . . a hundred-year-old man." Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan will take samples of the Sculptured Hills tomorrow.

Their earlier descriptions of the Taurus-Littrow landing site indicated to some scientists here that it was far younger than they expected. But once the astronauts started walking, other scientists were not so sure.

The astronauts' report of no dust on landing and of large numbers of tiny craters—some just pockmarks a fraction of an

inch across—indicated the surface was fresh and unspoiled. "They landed at a relatively young place," said geologist Farouk el-Baz. "It has not been impacted and ground up. Very little dust means it is less finely ground."

He estimated the age of the dark mantle, the black dust in the area which is believed to be ash from the moon's last volcanic belches, at between 800 million and a billion years old.

But Eugene Shoemaker, chairman of the Department of Geol-

ogy at California Institute of Technology, thought the dark mantle might be even younger—10 million years old or less.

While Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan roamed on the lunar surface, astronaut Ronald E. Evans circled 70 miles up working a series of sensors designed to analyze the moon's atmosphere, probe 1-1.2 miles beneath its surface and search out hot spots. In addition, he operated two scientific cameras.

All the experiments were working well.

As a bonus, Comdr. Evans reported seeing two flashes of light from the moon's surface—one in the same general area where Mr. Schmitt saw one Sunday night. The other was in the center of the moon.

Mr. Schmitt guessed his light flash might have been caused by a meteor impacting the moon, but flashes on the moon have been seen at both sites by earth-based astronomers, who have thought they were from gas escaping from beneath the lunar surface.

Oldest Are Next on List

Astronauts Find Moon's Youngest Rocks

(Continued from Page 1)
their nation's sixth banner on the moon.

"Deploying that flag has got to be one of the most proud moments in my life," said Capt. Cernan. "This flag has flown in mission control since Apollo-11 (the first landing). We very proudly

deploy it on the moon to stay for as long as it can in honor of all those people who have worked so hard to put us and every crew here and to make the U.S. and mankind something different than it was."

Quickly, the spacemen learned that exploring the moon can be

Today's Apollo Highlights

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—Following are Wednesday's highlights in the Apollo-17 lunar mission. All times are in GMT:

1018—Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt start eight-hour sleep period aboard the Challenger.

1133—Comdr. Ronald E. Evans awakes to resume his lunar orbit photography and scientific experiments.

1818—End of rest period for Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt.

2133—Challenger is depressurized to start third and final seven-hour surface exploration.

2157—The television camera mounted on the lunar rover is turned on again.

The strike committee will meet with Commission President Sicco L. Mansholt tomorrow morning, a strike leader said.

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Paris Talks To Continue

(Continued from Page 1)
beauty of the compromise is that it goes a long way toward meeting Saigon's demand for total North Vietnamese withdrawal, a point which the United States dropped from peace plans as long ago as 1970.

About two hours later, however, enough volunteers returned to the moon to temporarily enable the ministers to continue the meeting. The program the ministers discussed would safeguard the jobs of 1,900 research workers of Euronat, the European Economic Community's nuclear energy pool.

Alberto Spinelli, commissioner in charge of technological and scientific affairs, told the ministers to press demands that the purchasing power of their salaries be safeguarded.

The ministers' session broke up shortly after it started because no interpreters and other personnel were available.

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Despite the official news blackout, observers perhaps optimistically assumed that the breakthrough on the North Vietnamese troop withdrawal problem may have paved the way for the settlement today of other outstanding stumbling blocks.

They included the makeup and mission of the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, which a Saigon-released draft accord of Oct. 26 said would include equal numbers of Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist appointees, who would organize elections during the transition period.

Saigon has formally vetoed the presence of the neutralists on the ground that such an organization was just a disguised version of the coalition government it has already rejected.

More for the record than anything else, both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations denounced Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu's speech in which he rejected these and other key points of the draft cease-fire accord of October.

But since South Vietnam is known not to be totally disappointed with the revised draft accord which Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu have elaborated since resuming negotiations here Nov. 20, President Thieu's speech was not taken overly seriously here.

The commission asked the court for an urgent interim ruling which would send the Europeans back to work pending a court decision on the case.

Ministers of agriculture today continued a session they started yesterday, with the help of non-governmental organizations.

In Luxembourg, a planned four-day session of the European Parliament, which started yesterday, was adjourned this afternoon until Jan. 15 because its personnel joined the strike.

A Court of Justice spokesman was unable to say when the court would pronounce on the EEC Commission's request for a ruling.

The court was still operating, but its personnel was scheduled to join the nine-day walkout.

About 2,000 strikers met in EEC headquarters here this afternoon and heard their leaders exhort them to continue the pressure on the Council of Ministers to return to the negotiating table.

The magistrate also fined seven youthful JDL members \$8 each on the same charge. Four others were acquitted. Rabbi Kahane was arrested Oct. 30 when he and other JDL members attempted to nail a mezuzah, a Jewish talisman, to the Damascus Gate, the main entrance to the Arab quarter of Jerusalem.

Metropolitan-area streets were ice-coated today, and Mr. Dreves said Mr. Truman's wife, Mrs. Eunice, and daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel, did not visit the hospital.

Doctors have said Mr. Truman's condition is expected to be listed as serious for an indefinite time.

Pathet Lao Offer Peace Plan Government Reports Inter-

(Continued from Page 1)
formed, the divided ce will continue to be assumed as it is now. The Pathet Lao assert that they control parts of the territory of Laos. The capital, Vientiane, is declared a neutral zone controlled by the "Political Council of Coalition."

The two sides would est a mixed commission to say the cease-fire, assisted by t International Control Comm which was set up in 1963 Geneva accord on Laos and consist of observers from Canada and Poland.

Thieu Calls
For a Truce
POW Trade

(Continued from Page 1)
for peace, using the an principles as a lever to their objectives.

The present scheme Communists," he said, "is the lives of a few hundred men prisoners, the state of the Americans who are quick withdrawal of V to surrender."

"They put the release of men prisoners at an enc prison," he said. "With the Vietnam, if total withdrawal of the North and blockade of the North Republic of Vietnam, it and of the present regime."

The nine-point agree drafted in Paris and made on Oct. 28, he said, does not from the proposals the summit made for a cease-Sept. 11.

"We only demand that they are victims of aggression to be the victims of aggression," he went on. "North Vietnamese troops in withdraw to the North. A local solution for the South be worked out by the people in the South."

American fighter-bomber at tactical strikes against Vietnam yesterday destroy supply trucks, three bridges and three river

In South Vietnam, the man said, American crews 28 missions, nearly half northern region.

East, West Split
In UN on Course
For S.W. Afric

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.
12 (UPI)—China and the Union have agreed to serve South-West Africa, but the Western powers have agreed to terminate South

men's Groups Call on Nixon Name Women to Top Posts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A dozen of women's groups pressed disappointment at Nixon's failure to name women to cabinet or key posts in his second term.

On national organizations it telegrams and letters to

on since he announced

an all-men cabinet and filling

of other top positions

urged the President

to give top priority to appointing women as assistant or under secretaries in each department.

They requested also meeting with the President to discuss lack of women appointees so far in the administration's reorganization, but have not yet received a response.

A 10-member delegation from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women met last weekend with presidential assistant Frederic Malek, who is a top-level talent recruiter, to express concern over the lack of female appointments to high-level posts.

Mr. Malek was quoted by the BPW group as saying that women are "being considered and there were a lot of things in the works that could not be announced."

Rep. Margaret Heckler, R.-Mass., also issued a statement saying: "I am extremely disappointed that the President has not yet named a woman to the cabinet or a comparable government position in structuring his second administration.... That he has not so far done so, I believe, deprives the country of an enormous resource it can ill afford to do without."

Woman's groups, including the National Women's Political Caucus, have reminded the White House that the Republican platform adopted this summer in Miami Beach pledged the party to "work toward... appointment of women to highest level positions in the federal government, including the cabinet and the Supreme Court."

So far, in all of Mr. Nixon's second-term appointments, only one woman has been named. She is Jewel Lafontant, a black Chicago lawyer who is expected to take over as a deputy to the U.S. Solicitor General after this session of the Supreme Court ends next June.

No Promise Made

When presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler recently was asked about the GOP platform promise, he said there was no promise of such an appointment and he added: "I do not believe any platform would commit a President to such a step."

He said that the Nixon administration has appointed women to positions "of far greater responsibility than has been the case in past administrations."

While Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower had women in cabinet posts, Mr. Nixon has not.

Mr. Ziegler said that "we will continue to seek and continue to hire qualified blacks and qualified individuals of other minority groups." But he added: "We absolutely will not, however, appoint people for the purpose of tokenism.... No one benefits from that."

Spanish Police Rule Out Murder

Body of Man Named by Czechs as Spy Found

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A decomposed body was discovered in September in a gully in the southern Spanish countryside, apparently bringing to an end the life story of a Cambridge, Mass., travel agent once accused of espionage by Czechoslovakia.

The body was identified by Spanish police as that of Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, a Czech-born American citizen who was seized by the Czechoslovak secret police in October, 1966, when a Soviet spy plane made an unscheduled stop in Prague.

He was charged with high treason and espionage but then, after considerable diplomatic pressure by the United States, he was convicted by a Czechoslovak court of lesser charge of subversive activities against Czechoslovakia and was expelled from the country.

The details of Mr. Kazan-Komarek's death are still trickling into the State Department from its consulate in Seville. From all the information obtained thus far, however, it does not appear to department officials or to the Spanish police that Mr. Kazan-Komarek was the victim of a cloak-and-dagger murder.

Natural Death

The judgment of the Spanish police, supported by a finding of a court in Marbella last month, was that he died of natural death due to unknown reasons. The body police reported that the body showed "no signs of violence."

The body was so badly decomposed, according to Spanish police, that the cause of death as well as identity was difficult to establish. The basis of identification was papers in a billfold next to the body bearing the name of Vladimir Kazan-Komarek and a key fitting his apartment door.

The body was discovered on Sept. 7 in a hillside gully on a farm outside Estepona, a small Spanish town on the Mediterranean coast where Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been living since November, 1971. The estimate of the Spanish police, who had the body buried after a perfumery autopsy in a cemetery in Estepona, was that death had occurred two months earlier.

Some major details of his death



United Press International
FAMILIAR FACE IN THE CROWD—Sporting a pair of cowboy boots, former President Lyndon Johnson and his wife Lady Bird listen to keynote address at opening of the civil rights symposium at the Lyndon Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, Monday. Speech was given by former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Author of Book on Bormann Is Sued by an Alleged Source

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A man described as an actor and amateur writer yesterday filed a \$1-million suit against Ladislas Parago, author of a series of newspaper articles that asserted that Nazi leader Martin Bormann was alive in South America.

The suit filed by Stuart Dillon, of New York, charged that Mr. Parago reneged on a contract to pay for information leading to the widely publicized series, which was based on Mr. Parago's forthcoming book about the postwar fate of some top Nazis.

In the suit, filed in Manhattan Supreme Court, Mr. Dillon charged that Mr. Parago backed down on a written agreement to pay for the initial information that was said to prove Bormann was alive.

Mr. Dillon said Mr. Parago—in a written agreement signed last Jan. 27—agreed to pay him 10 percent of all proceeds from articles or other publications on Bormann.

Mr. Parago, who was not available for comment, has 20 days to

respond in court to Mr. Dillon's charges.

Skull Not Bormann's

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Examination of a skull police had thought might have belonged to Bormann showed it to be someone else's, a police spokesman said here today.

He made the statement after police dental technicians compared Bormann's dental records, which were sent here from West Germany, with teeth in the skull which was found in a railway yard.

The skull, with gold teeth of the sort Bormann was said to have had, was uncovered Friday by workers laying a cable near the wall on the East-West Berlin border.

Witnesses testified after the war that Bormann was buried in the railway yard after he was killed trying to break through the Russian ring around the chancellery bunker where Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945.

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Step Toward Irish Unity

By a majority of more than five to one, the voters of the Irish Republic have built a modest first section of a framework in which the reunification of Ireland might one day become possible. They have repealed a section of their 1937 constitution that conferred a "special position" on the Roman Catholic Church, to which 95 percent of the citizens of the Republic belong.

It is a modest step because the clause had no legal standing and because the referendum's outcome had been practically guaranteed by the united support for repeal by the three major political parties as well as by a stance of benevolent neutrality by Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate of all Ireland. In these circumstances, Irish leaders were disappointed that less than 50 percent of the electorate bothered to vote.

Yet the repeal was part of the package insisted on by those among the million Protestants of Northern Ireland willing to contemplate reunification if given proof that

the Republic would shed its theocratic trappings and outdated laws inspired by religious doctrine. Abolition of the "special position" is evidence that Premier Lynch is serious about helping gradually to build "a new Ireland," rather than simply hoping for an eventual takeover of Northern Ireland by the Republic.

Mr. Lynch is justified in saying that the Republic has voted for "peace and reconciliation." He can hasten both goals if he now proceeds systematically with other needed reforms, such as legalizing contraception and lifting the ban on adoption for married partners of different religions. Further down the road, but equally important in creating a climate for unity, is the legalization of divorce.

It would be unfortunate for progress toward peace in Northern Ireland if Mr. Lynch used the light turnout on the referendum as an excuse to stall on these necessary additional advances.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Floating Oceanic Crap Game

The time is long past when each nation would decide for itself how it would use the waters and the resources of the world's seas. With growing pressure and competition for minerals on the seabed and fish in the water, with the advance of the special technologies allowing such resources to be exploited, with more nations putting more ships of different sorts to sea, with the tendency of all nations, even small and land-locked ones, to claim certain ocean rights—with all of this, it has become essential that nations try to agree on how to work out these extremely significant and complex issues. Failure to do so could lead to much economic loss and inefficiency, and to political conflicts on a scale making Iceland's "cod war" with Britain or Ecuador's snatches of American tuna boats seem like trivial skirmishes.

This is the importance of the United Nations' decision to move on with the long-mulled project of a world conference on the law of the seas. Necessarily a project requiring deep preparation, it will open next November and get down to substance in 1974. Since the issues are vital to the economic livelihood and political interest of so many nations—that is, they are issues subject to continual change—what is likely is that the conference will be not just one big meeting to wrap up one big package but the forerunner for a kind of permanent floating crap game of the seas. For instance, the seabed resources pie will not be cut once and for all at the conference, but the conference ought to set up rules to guide how the pie will be cut, and recut—indeed, how it will be "baked."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

R.I.P.—Life

Life is dead, victim of competition from TV and of the murderous pressure of skyrocketing production and distribution costs that killed Look magazine only 15 months ago. Ironically, Henry R. Luce's pioneering venture in photo-journalism will close its 36-year career with a year-end double issue on the joys of Christmas, a inglorious going-away remembrance for the hundreds of talented editors, photographers and other staff members jolted onto the idle list.

The advent of television created enormous competitive hurdles for Life, both in its mission as an eyewitness to great events and in the inter-media battle for advertising dollars. The cost squeeze obliged Life to drive away 3 million of the 8.5 million readers it had only two years ago. The circulation total might well have climbed higher still had the prohibitive expense of operating, even at higher subscription prices, not forced Life to apply an ax to its list.

The starkness of its combat photographs, from the Spanish civil war through Vietnam,

provided some of Life's most memorable pages. The magazine showed courage in investigative reporting on corruption in government and labor and in breaking down social taboos, as with its "Birth of a Baby" pictures. Many of its issues opened up imaginative new vistas in science, art, religion and current history to millions of Americans.

The final shove into the grave came from the prospect of a staggering 170 percent rise in postal rates over the next five years. The U.S. Postal Service stubbornly went forward with these increases in the face of repeated warnings by Life and others of their lethal potential. The rapid growth of the casualty list in both newspapers and magazines represents a menacing trend in a democracy that prides itself on an informed and aware citizenry. It is a trend that will not be reversed unless all factors involved in communications cooperate in checking the runaway spiral of costs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After the Japanese Elections

Mr. Tanaka has gone on record with a promise to ease the problems of overcrowding and pollution along Japan's Pacific coast by a policy of regional development which would redistribute industry in the more thinly populated parts of the country. His re-election constitutes a mandate to implement this policy, even if the campaign itself produced no very sensible discussions of the issues involved. Yet while Mr. Tanaka is probably better placed than some of his predecessors to make sweeping changes in Japan's traditional economic policies, it does not follow that he will be able to realize his new de-

velopment strategy. If he fails, the Liberal Democrats may yet prove to be vulnerable.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

* * *

Mr. Tanaka will have to show the country he actually intends to do by way of implementing the domestic program on which he was elected. The left can be expected to exploit any rural discontents caused by his policy of dispersing industry. Nevertheless the result of the election as a whole should leave him in a reasonable position to implement his general anti-pollution, social and environmental policies. So, at least, we must hope.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1897

LONDON—The demands formulated by Germany on China, which include the cession of a port in Chinese waters, to be used as a coaling station, is exciting more interest in political circles in London than would appear on the surface. Politicians are on the alert, and every new phase of Germany's militant diplomacy in the Far East is being watched very closely. On Friday last there was what one official described as a run on maps giving the locality of the Samoan Isles.

Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1922

WASHINGTON—The Navy Appropriations Bill, which will be reported to the House tomorrow, will contain provisions for a navy of 85,000 men and will provide for expediting and increasing ship construction. However, the bill will not permit the country to have a navy equal to Great Britain, either in number of men, type of ships or number of ships. This action means that the bill may fail, because there will be a determined fight by advocates of an adequate navy to increase the appropriations.



The New Look in Ireland

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Jack Lynch, the spry, athletic Taoiseach or premier of the Irish Republic, has confounded those critics who called him too weak and easy-going by now giving Dublin the most vibrant display of political leadership it has seen in years.

In swift succession his government has cracked down on both branches of the Irish Republican Army, the Marxist officials and the Provisors who are shooting most of the blood in Ulster; arrested Sean MacStiofain, the Provisors' chief of staff; fired the governing board of the state radio and television; arrested 66 people who demonstrated against Lynch's actions; rammed through a law enabling him to lock up anyone suspected of conspiratorial activities; and passed a referendum, terminating the "special position" of the Catholic Church.

This is the most electrifying show of dynamism anyone has seen in the Republic since it was created half a century ago. Nobody expected it of the mild, soft-spoken bachelor from Cork whose tenure of office had appeared to be marked by indecision while urban guerrilla warfare raged through neighboring, British-run Ulster.

Divorce and birth control are still legally banned. Childless marriages of mixed religions are prevented from adopting children. Doctors can only prescribe the pill for noncontraceptive purposes and its manufacture and import are outlawed.

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EAST GERMANY

A Captivating Production
Of Handel's Opera 'Xerxes'

By Paul Moor

KIEZ, East Germany (IHT).—Everybody knows Handel's "Xerxes" (well, "L'Arte" actually) from his opera "Xerxes," but hardly many know "Xerxes" itself? The historical prototype, the King of Carthage I and Atossa, lived from about 510 to 465 BC, and for 120 years or so of his life reigned as King of Persia. This hard sounds like the stuff for a comic opera, but when then Nicolo Minoli wrote his libretto for Handel he concentrated on the anatomical diagrams of the characters involved and restricted his historical authenticity to very little more than the matter of proper names.

Cheerfully ignoring the fact that Handel's home town Halle, just down the road from Leipzig, will itself present a new production of "Xerxes" next year during its big annual Handel festival, Joachim Herk, Leipzig's brilliant Operadirektor, has come forth with a production of the opera that Halle will have considerable trouble toppling. The score consists of one great big jolly aria or duet after another, as the music. Mr. Herk's deaf singing, and Bernhard Schöpfer's sumptuous sets and costumes add up to a captivating evening of musical theatre.

Forget about the story, at least in full detail; one could no more summarize it briefly than the reader could possibly keep separate the actions and intrigues of Amastis, Atalanta, Arameanes and Ariadne, to name only four of the opera's seven solos. Essentially, it put it into psychological terms, the situation boils down to a double case of sibling rivalry. King Xerxes and his brother both love a same girl, but she and her sister both love the King's brother.

A Wedding

Amastis, an Egyptian princess whom Xerxes spurns and one that transmuted so abundantly in operas of this period, becomes corporeal of the palace guard, which leads one to wonder whether a great King Xerxes has even walk-around sense. It all ends, of course, with the wedding of the only two who really love each other, Romulus and Xerxes' brother Arameanes. Princess Amastis, after shedding her past-on moustache and letting her hair down, finally gets him to think of it, apparently doesn't get anybody.

What enchanting music! Leipzig's great Old Gewandhaus Orchestra, which in addition to its concerts also plays every performance of the Leipzig Opera, took and thoroughly deserved a standing ovation with its brilliant conductor, Horst Günsel. Werner Diermann's we trained chorus sang spiritedly, and Marion Schurath contributed suitably light choreography. Elisabeth Kreuz, Paul Gähn, Heidi Heile, Liliana Neitschke, Rudolf Rösner, Thomas M. Thomschke as Edgar Wahle, all deserve bouquets for their performances in the solo roles.

Since the relaxation of East-West relations in Germany, the opera lover would do well to think about discovering some of the far sometimes extraordinary productions not only in Leipzig but also such cities as Dresden, Weimar, Erfurt, Rostock and others. Room with bath and breakfast in the Hotel Stadt Leipzig, the city's best, cost on about \$12.50, and the visa, obtained through West Germany's DE travel agency, came through within a few days. Real operatic discovery awaits the adventurous.

ROME GALLERIES

Paul Klee, Oca. 38, Via del Ces, Rome, until Dec. 16.

Five real Klee's are refreshing to return to. The image of this small modern master has been spoiled by too much reproduction—posters and prints can never quite render his fine regard for detail—but by too much imitation by lesser artists. His limited scale and ingrown humor have been tiresome at times, but in this selection one may again appreciate his brightness and daintiness. "Feld," made up of patches, each a dense little field of strokes of green, and "In der Hecke," a sprout caught in the labyrinth of its own pen lines, and three others, add up to a showing all the more enjoyable for its smallness.

Domènico Notarodato, 154 Via Monserrato, Rome, until Dec. 13.

Using the vaulted room in a Renaissance palace which has the same proportions as the Sixtine Chapel, Notarodato projects a slide of Michelangelo's Adam from a paint bucket. More conceptual propositions—Adam assembled from bits of clay; sulphur in a copper kettle not turning into verdigris; live ants swarming around their queen—all make intellectual points indirectly. At the risk of remaining oblique, Notarodato pretends not to crystallize his meaning. He is fresher and more poetic than most at this kind of thing and in time will use his gift in a clear way of his own.

Konrad Klapheck, Medusa, 124 Via Babuino, Rome, through December.

This German paints pale machines with the utmost care. Electric fans, bathroom fixtures and other gadgets of daily use are combined in strange juxtapositions. Half sinister, half benevolent, they seem to have an inner life or perhaps they reflect human habits. When Klapheck writes: "I would like the screen to unite with Bel Canto," he has something. But the humor of his titles and his own statements are heavy and gratuitous. One painting of telephone lines casting their shadows on a wall is obscenely romantic. Klapheck's is a kind of soulful hyper-realism.

Glossia Fiorani, Seconda Seta, 47 Via Torre Argentina, Rome, until Dec. 14.

The second show in this new gallery is given to one of the few women active on the Roman art scene and it would be nice

to be able to praise her. O college in heart shape; compendiums of petals and dried compendiums have charm, but others, dolls' clothing pasted on drawings, though delicate, look contrived. On several canvases still paint edges, the highlights glowing in fairy-tale illustrations. These childhood references in pop manner are all right, what is one to say about a own puppet theater from a attic and a big pile of faded, yellowed sepia photographs? More, always susceptible to influences, has come too self-indulgent now.

—EDITH SCHLOSS



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evaluation
of Yen Seen
as InevitableFormer U.S. Official
Predicts 6-10% Change

W YORK, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—An cannot long stave off a yen revaluation of 6 to 10 at, according to Walter W. former chairman of the Council of Economic Ad-

ministration, deferring official pledges

to revalue again. Japanese

are already building re-

serves. "Mr. Heller says in

article written for the Wall

Journal.

valuation would relieve speci-

ular pressures against the yen,

rising resentment and

nationalist threats against Japa-

nese, and remove a major

in Japan's relations with

leading partners," especially

Organization for Economic

Development and

Development.

will also get a bonus

terms of trade, as the yen

buys more in the world's

. Since the intensity of

export drive is rooted in

of dependence on for-

ures for most of its food

material needs, it would

be if Japan resisted a more

secure the needed im-

or a smaller quantity of

ing the coin over, the

the world would be ill-

to urge too large a re-

. The world's interest

ultimately Japan's—is bel-

ed by Japanese measures

ariffs and quotas, remove

import stimulants and

export barriers, and make

al changes in Japan's

to correct its export bias.

. The article

no panacea. It is merely

of the melting leers,

a series of steps toward

compatibility with the

the world and a better

of life for Japan."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Banks Raise Interest Rates

Three major British banks have followed the lead of National Westminster in raising their prime interest rates, the interest on loans granted to their most creditworthy clients. The base rates of Barclays, Lloyds and Midland Banks move to 7.12 percent from the previous 7 percent. The increases are in line with the government's campaign to force lending rates higher in an effort to fight inflation. The Bank of England's basic lending rate was raised last Friday to 6 percent as part of the government's attempt to reduce the growth of the money supply to 10 percent from the current 17 percent.

EEC Hits Chemical Spending Plans

The "unaltered and totally unlimited" expansion plan by the chemical industry in France and Italy will "increase and prolong the difficulties of overcapacity in the basic chemicals and man-made fiber sectors," the Common Market commission reports. In a written reply to a question from a member of the European Parliament, the commission notes that France's Sixth Plan calls for investing the equivalent of \$6.4 billion in its chemical industry between 1971 and 1975, while Italy's plan calls for \$7.7 billion of investments between 1971 and 1980. Both plans call for sharp increases, more than doubling capacities by 1975 in many cases, in the output of more than a dozen chemicals, some of which are used in the sagging man-made fiber industry. Italy in particular has been criticized by fiber industry competitors for plans to add to already large

world overcapacity. The commission says it "considers it desirable" that a number of companies, particularly in Italy, should concentrate their immediate efforts on the reorganization of existing structures, rather than on expansion into sensitive sectors.

Sperry Rand German Units Merge

Sperry Rand has merged its West German subsidiary into one unit, Sperry Rand GmbH, with headquarters in Frankfurt. The units are Karlsruhe, Turpold, Bueromashinenwerke, and Sperry Kreiseltchnik. In line with the move, stock capital of Sperry Rand GmbH was raised to \$10 million marks from \$2.5 million marks by transferring the stock of the units. There will be no change in the operational structure of Sperry Rand units in Germany.

Migros Unit Acquires German Bank

Migros Bank has bought all the outstanding shares of Bank Muehling AG, of Dusseldorf. Bank Muehling has assets of \$1 million deutsche marks and a capital stock of 2.5 million DM. Migros says, Migros Bank belongs to the Migros group, a leading Swiss retail chain, and has assets of more than 1 billion francs.

Cities Service Reports Oil Flow

Cities Service Co., operating for a group including Ashland Oil Inc., Monsanto Co. and Robbins Oil Inc., says the JS-30 No. 1 well in the Java Sea has produced 3,120 barrels a day of high gravity oil and 6.3 million cubic feet of gas a day. The well is located off the Indonesian coast.

As Costs Hit Profit Margins

Price of Gold Mine Stocks Seen Declining

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—

Gold has lost some of its glitter for many analysts in London and Zurich who scrutinize South African gold shares. No one expects the bottom to drop out of these stocks, but the consensus is that their prices are more likely to slip than climb in the months just ahead.

A study by Rowe & Pitman, a London brokerage house, for instance, worries about the rising costs of South African gold-mining and the effect of this on

earnings of various producers of the yellow metal.

"Because of the adverse cost trend," the study states, "we recommend sale of low profit-margin mines." These are defined by Rowe & Pitman as mines whose per-ounce production costs exceed a range of \$35 to \$40.

Numerous South African mines fall within that range, including Ashland, Durban Deep, Harmony and Western Areas. Others not far from the range that would prompt a sell recommendation by Rowe & Pitman include Vaal Reefs, whose per-ounce costs amounted to \$31 in September,

and most analysts see at least hope for a change in the cost trend. Inflation in South Africa is accelerating dangerously, they report. Consumer prices, on the average, rose 13.2 percent in a recent 12-month period.

The price of gold on the free market in London is currently about \$63 an ounce, after touching \$70 an ounce as recently as last August. Many analysts are predicting a further decline in the price.

Ernest Bigler, manager of gold and foreign exchange trading for Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich, is among them, and he says, "as it goes, so go gold shares."

More Realistic

His research leads him to conclude that a free market price of perhaps \$65 an ounce would be more realistic than today's level.

Slightly more optimistic about the price trend is Walter Frey, chief gold trader of Swiss Bank Corp. He estimates that supply and demand forces should constitute a "floor" under the free market price of roughly \$60 an ounce.

Any attempt to forecast the free market trend, most analysts stress, must take into account the plans of South African authorities. The more gold that South Africa decides to sell, of course, the more this tends to depress the free market price. Currently, most analysts agree, it is selling about two-thirds of its annual output of about 1,000 tons on the free market and withholding the rest as a reserve.

Bigger Sales Seen

Next year, however, it is widely expected that South Africa may begin selling 100 percent of its production.

On top of this, it is generally predicted that Russia plans to sell some 150 tons by next summer. The Soviets have sold 150 tons already this year.

Some observers have been impressed by the fact that the free market price has not slumped more in recent months in view of the heavy sales.

But with much more selling in prospect, the general opinion is that the free market price has nowhere to go but down.

U.S., Soviet Firms
In Insurance Pact

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reu-

. American International Group Inc. said today its Ameri-

can Home Assurance subsidiary has entered into an agreement with the Soviet-owned Black Sea & Baltic Insurance Co. of Lon-

don.

Under the agreement, American manufacturers and their export intermediaries may apply for insurance to cover any cancellation of orders by Russian purchasers after production has begun, or non-payment by Russian buyers for merchandise already shipped, the company said.

American Home currently offers U.S. manufacturers coverage against losses that may be sustained as a result of revocation of the manufacturer's American export license subsequent to concluding a sale to a Russian buyer.

Japan Trade Figures

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Im-

ports validated in November total-

ed \$2.33 billion, up 48 percent

from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and

Industry said today. Exports were

listed at \$2.61 billion, up 23.8 per-

cent from a year earlier.

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bank card holder must

account in any one of

than 100 banks includ-

ing the Communist

Party.

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better service," he said.

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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1972

FINANCE

Page 7

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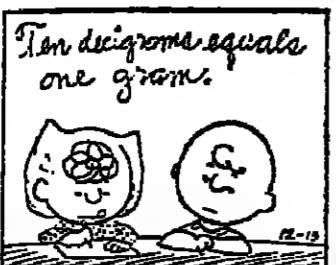
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in a recent regional tournament in the United States, both North players raised the one no-trump opening bid aggressively to three no-trump. And at both tables Soutin received an immediate bonus when West made the normal lead of a small spade and allowed the ten to win a cheap trick.

If either declarer had faith in the old superstition that the club king is always bare, he would have played the club ace—a ridiculous play on a percentage basis—at the second trick with a triumphant result. But both entered dummy with the heart king and played the club queen, taking a normal finesse and losing to the king.

West, for one team, made the routine return of the spade queen. He had no particular hope of making use of the spades, but any shift seemed risky.

South had to duck twice to escape for down one. He would have been down three if he had played dummy's king in a desperate attempt to make the contract.

In the replay West had more inspiration but less success. After he won with the club king, he worked out that his partner was likely to have diamonds and shifted to the diamond queen at that point. This proved a premature attempt to take tricks in the suit.

South allowed the diamond queen to win and played low again from dummy when the diamond four was continued. East won with the nine and was helpless. If he cashed the diamond ace, he would establish the king in dummy as the declarer's ninth trick. And if he played anything else the declarer would establish his ninth trick in hearts, and the diamond ace would wither on the vine.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

P.O.M.P. HEMP SPOT	
AHIRE	AROSE
LODGE	ELIJAH
MIAMI	FLICENT
PODS	MAPS
TRUNKS	
THE	AN
AK10	SARIN
Q955	SCENT
86	TOPS
AJ85	EPIC
	STROKES
	WEAR
	ODA
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	FEATHER
	EST
	ENYOD
	LAIMENT
	TH
	SPIN
	DESERT
	SIT
	STREAM
	AP
	PHAL
	SE
	IRONMASTER
	MARIA
	LOA
	THE
	TRAS
	OODS
	ESNE
	HYD

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South: West: North: East: 1 NT: Pass: 3 NT: Pass: Pass: Pass led the spade six.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'HE WAS REAL NICE. I TOLD HIM WHAT I WANTED AN' NOW HE'S GONNA PUT ON AN' EXTRA SHIFT OF ELVES AT THE TOY FACTORY RIGHT AWAY!'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROODE
C O O

MOBZI
C O O

REVOSP
C O O

HAWRIT
C O O

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here: **THE**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BULY GLOAT DENOTE PANTRY

Answer: What the ceramic worker was developing—A POT

BOOKS

EARS OF THE JUNGLE

By Pierre Boulle. Translated from the French by Michael Dobry and Lynda Cole. Vanguard. 224 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"Ears of the Jungle" has all the makings of a best seller: clumsy writing, dovetailed plotting, cardboard characters and bull's-eye topicality. Every best seller must have a hero and a villain, and in his choices Pierre Boulle has shown an unerring instinct. American technology is pitted against woman's intuition—not one, but two women. Naturally, the machines never had a chance. What God hath created, no computer shall conquer. In an unusually bold stroke, the author has even dared to show the North Vietnamese making tools of our American forces, but to placate "the silent majority" he has made them Mickey Mouse underdogs opposing a juggernaut of mindless, remorseless destruction.

Boulle is, of course, the author of "The Bridge Over the River Kwai" and "Planet of the Apes," two other books that celebrate the tried and true formula of turning the tables against the over-confident.

At an American base in Thailand, a group of highly trained technicians sit passively at their instruments, crowned with earphones like any teen-ager with a stereo headset. They are listening to the sounds relayed by sensors, waiting for the rumble of exhausts, the occasional clank of metal on metal, the stray bits of conversation, which still betray an enemy convoy moving through the jungle under cover of night.

The information from the sensors is fed into computers, which will pinpoint the sounds and guide the bombers inexorably to their target.

But hold on: They have reckoned without the imaginative fire power of Madame Nghi, head of North Vietnamese intelligence. Like a real leader, she goes to the grass roots: she visits the primitive hill tribes whose lands are being devastated and asks their advice. They, too, have an all-wise witch, one Ami, and when these two dragon ladies meet, the American army's goose is cooked in its own napalm.

Disguised as indigenous plants, the sensors are dropped from planes into the jungle, but it is a child's play for the hawk-eyed men of the hill tribe to identify them. After this, it is only necessary to feed false information into the sensors and the American bombers will be unwittingly working for Madame Nghi.

When the Americans switch to defoliating chemicals, Madame Nghi is not caught napping: She fakes enormous convoys until the bombers clear a corridor more than 100 miles long and 276 feet wide. This is to be the Ho Chi Minh Way, the major road that

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS														
1	Montana	53	Endure	19	Desserts									
6	expense	54	O'Flaherty	20	Rabbit of fiction									
10	(free)	55	Saxhorn	21	—									
14	Knighthood	57	Part of an	22	For —— jolly									
15	Dog	58	O'Neill title	23	Mild oath									
16	Constellation	59	At —— (now)	24	Verne character									
17	Hamlet	60	District	25	Monster									
20	Drizzle	61	— qui mal	26	Hart									
21	Duke or fist	62	Y	27	Word in a									
22	Sheitlers	63	One-time British	28	Hershey title									
23	Follower; Suffix	PM	Adams	29	Bliss, at times									
24	Thin nail	64	Malay gibbons	30	Tissue									
25	Queen of beavers	65	Man the helm	31	Traffic sign									
26	Age	66	Queen of beavers	32	— hol'									
27	Promises	67	Reign	33	Resorts									
28	Swift	68	Characteristic	34	Famous captain									
32	Light brown	69	Give pleasure to	35	Perry									
35	bien	70	4	47	Broadway									
36	Utah's flower	71	Legal term	48	Investor									
37	U.S. poet	72	Poet's word	49	Hindu titles									
40	Jenny	73	African capital	50	Irene									
41	Ray	74	Writer from	51	Not swelt									
42	Openings	75	Terre Haute	52	Part of MGM									
43	Tolstoy	76	High —	53	Spill									
44	Wood knot	77	Night —	54	French									
45	Detonator	78	Enjoy	55	Sky Harp									
46	Attack	79	Early war vessel	56	Weight allowance									
48	Greek god	80	Molding	57	Indian mulberry									
50	Joe's big-league brother	81	Craig	58	Prosperous states									

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Score 24-16 Victory

Raiders Put an End to Jets' Playoff Bid

By Joseph Durso

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 12 (UPI)—The New York Jets' chance to back into the playoffs as the wild card disappeared right when they were defeated by the Oakland Raiders, 16.

It was the fifth straight time the Raiders had beaten the Jets in one of the more muscular drives in the National Football League, and they did it before a record crowd of 54,843 in the Oakland Stadium.

As a result, the Jets dropped out of contention in the eighth tournament leading to the Super Bowl with one game left in the regular season. The Jets had clinched the Western Division title last week for fifth time in six years and join the playoffs the week after next.

Its chief consolations for the

S. Sends Home Women Skiers for Improvement

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI)—After races, the United States ski team has decided that its women are not ready to compete with world's best.

Mark Tauber, assistant director of U.S. Alpine ski program, that the girls are going to Colo., and would not return World Cup competition until Christmas. "We're just not," Tauber said by phone from Zurich. "We're not advanced enough to be competitive and that instead of sending them on to a meet in Austria, it'd be better to train them there."

Five American girls fared well in Val d'Isere, France, last weekend in a downhill and a slalom. Returning to United States are Susan Clark, the downhill Olympic medalist, Cindy Nelson, Patterson, Gail Blackburn, Martha Coughlin. When they go to Europe, they'll compete with the Cochran sisters, Lynn and slalom gold winner Lynn—and the rest of the really strong U.S. women's team.

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

W L T Pts. Pts. PA

Raiders ... 11 2 0 245 219 217

jets ... 7 6 0 238 205 244

49ers ... 3 9 1 197 169 178

49ers ... 3 10 1 192 122 328

Central Division

Bay ... 8 4 0 892 874 200

49ers ... 5 5 1 577 305 273

49ers ... 6 6 0 538 284 222

49ers ... 3 9 1 346 204 247

Western Division

49ers ... 7 5 1 577 333 225

49ers ... 7 6 0 529 225 217

49ers ... 7 6 0 529 233 280

49ers ... 3 10 1 192 183 281

MERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

W L T Pts. Pts. PA

49ers ... 10 3 2 1 100 269 171

49ers ... 6 6 0 528 237 220

49ers ... 5 5 1 365 225 220

49ers ... 3 9 1 209 233 280

49ers ... 3 10 0 231 171 405

Central Division

49ers ... 10 3 2 1 768 219 173

49ers ... 9 4 0 692 242 239

49ers ... 7 5 1 340 262 320

49ers ... 4 6 1 260 262 320

49ers ... 3 10 0 260 260 320

